

THE CHINA MAIL.

No. 9190. JULY 16, 1892.

Mails.

U. S. MAIL LINE.
PACIFIC MAIL STREAMSHIP
COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING
AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN
FRANCISCO.

PHOTOGRAPH SAILING FROM HONGKONG,
City of Rio de Janeiro, Tuesday, July 19,
China, v. Honolulu... Saturday, Aug. 20,
Peru... Thursday, Sept. 8.

THE U. S. MAIL STREAMSHIP CITY OF
RIO DE JANEIRO will be despatched
for SAN FRANCISCO, via YOKO-
HAMA, on TUESDAY, the 19th July, at
1 p.m., taking Passengers and Freight for
Japan, the United States, and Europe.

RATES OF PASSENGE.

From Honkong, FIRST CLASS:
To San Francisco, Vancouver, Victoria, Esquimalt, New Westminster, Port Town, Seattle, Tacoma, Puget Sound, O. To Liverpool and London \$325.00
To Paris and Berlin \$345.00
To Havre and Hamburg \$345.00
Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO OVERLAND CITIES, FIRST CLASS.

DESTINATION.	SH. Day TICKETS.	CONTINENTAL TRIP TICKETS.
Kansas City, Mo., Omaha, Neb.	265.00	
St. Louis, Mo.	292.50	291.50
St. Paul, Minn., Minneapolis, Minn.	292.00	
Chicago, Ill.	297.50	295.00
Milwaukee, Wis.	293.50	295.00
Cincinnati, Ohio.	302.50	303.50
Columbus, Ohio.	304.25	304.00
Detroit, Mich.	306.50	302.75
Clarendon, Ohio	306.50	303.00
Toronto, Canada	309.75	307.45
Pittsburg, Penn.	310.25	307.00
Niagara Falls, N.Y., Buffalo, N.Y.	310.00	308.50
Washington, D.C.	317.50	311.75
Montreal, Canada	319.75	318.00
Philadelphia, Penn.	319.75	312.50
New York.	319.75	316.00
Boston, Mass.	321.15	317.00
Portland, Maine	327.25	317.00

All the above Rates are in Mexican Dollars.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to European officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Passengers by this Line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific & Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Return Tickets.—First Class.—Prepaid return tickets to San Francisco will be issued at following rates:

4 months.....\$337.50

12 months.....\$394.75

Time is reckoned from date of issue to date of re-embarkation at San Francisco.

Passengers who have paid their passage embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10% from Return Fare. This discount does not apply to those from China and Japan to Europe.

The Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japanese Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railway, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Bill will be received on board until 1 p.m. the day previous to sailing. Parcels will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcels packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular invoices to accompany cargo destined to points beyond San Francisco in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelope, addressed to Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 72, Queen's Road Central, J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.

Hongkong, June 28, 1892.



STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN,
ADEN, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, MALTA,
GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLE, BRINDISI,

PLYMOUTH AND LONDON;

ALSO, BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA,
AND AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills
of Lading for the principal places in
RUSSIA.

DINING TABLE, MARBLE TOP SIDEBOARD
WITH GLASS, BACK, DIMIN, WAGGONS;
CROCKERY, GLASS AND PLATED WARE;

WRITING DESK WITH BOOK CASE, WRIT-

ING TABLE AND COPING PRESS.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE BRAID BEISTREADS,

DOUBLE AND SINGLE WARDROBES WITH
GLASS DOORS, CHEST OF DRAWERS, BUREAU WITH
GLASS, DRESSING TABLE AND MARBLE TOP
WASHSTANDS.

ONE COTTAGE PIANO, BY WM.
WHITELEY.

ONE LIMINGTON STANDARD TYPE
WHEELBARROW.

ONE MILNE'S PATENT IRON SAFE
AND STAND.

ONE IRON SAFE, BY F. WHEATHEIM
& CO.

ONE COOKING STOVE.

ONE JINRIKISHA.

Two PRAMBULATORS.

&c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, July 16, 1892.

1243

Intimations.

WING HONG,
TAILOR, DRAPER & OUTFITTER,
HAS JUST RECEIVED
A LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF NEW STYLES OF
GOODS OF ALL KINDS
FOR SUMMER WEAR.

MADE, AND PREPARED FOR GUARANTEE,
AT LOWEST PRICE.
Please make a call.

68, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

1100

PRIVATE BOARD AND RESIDENCE,
'GLENEAL BUILDINGS,'

(No. 12 and 14, Wyndham Street.)

MISS GILLANDERS has VACANCIES
FOR RESIDENT BOARDERS AND VISITORS,
also ACCOMMODATION for TABLE BOARDERS.

Hongkong, July 4, 1892.

1094

MISS MILLARD TEACHES IN THE FANCY
STAFF DANCE.

Mrs. TILLY LARK and Miss FANNIE
STEPHENSON in NEW DANCES.

NAUTICAL, SCIENTIFIC AND
METEOROLOGICAL
INSTRUMENTS.

VOCALOIDER'S CELEBRATED
BINOCULARS AND TELESCOPES.

REGISTER'S LIQUID AND OTHER COMPACTES.

ADMIRALY & IMPERIAL CHARTS.

NAUTICAL BOOKS.

DIAMOND JEWELLERY.

A Splendid Collection of the Latest LONTON
PATTERNS of very modest prices. 742

NOTICE.

KANADA COAL,

FROM

TAGAWA-GORI, BUZEN,

JAPAN.

NOTICE is hereby given that the
Undesignated have been appointed SOLE
AGENTS for the SALE of the above
COAL.

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,
8, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, June 22, 1892.

1103

INSURANCES.

THE SUN LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANY OF CANADA.

ASSETS OVER \$3,000,000.00.

POLICIES absolutely non-forfeitable.

No restrictions as to Residence or
Travel of Premiums.

For further Particulars, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
Agents for Hongkong.

23rd February, 1892.

369

To-day's Advertisements.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undesignated has received instruc-

tions to Sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,

the 19th day of July, 1892, at 2.30 p.m.,
at his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road, —

SUNDRY HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE, &c.,
comprising—

TAPESTRY-COVERED DRAWING-ROOM SUITE,
OIL-CLOTH-COVERED SOFA AND EASY CHAIRS;
CENTRAL AND SIDE TABLES, CHIMNEY
GLASSES, PICTURES, CARPETS AND
RUGS.

DINING TABLE, MARBLE TOP SIDEBOARD
WITH GLASS, BACK, DIMIN, WAGGONS;

CROCKERY, GLASS AND PLATED WARE;

WRITING DESK WITH BOOK CASE, WRIT-

ING TABLE AND COPING PRESS.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE BRAID BEISTREADS,

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&c., &c., &c.

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Hongkong, July 16, 1892.

1179

MOGUL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR SHANGAI, KOBE AND
YOKOHAMA.

The Steamship
"Glenly,"
Capt. Robert G. Grix, will
be despatched as above
on or about SATURDAY, the 20th Inst.

This Steamer has superior Accommodation
for Passengers, and carries a Doctor and Steward.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHEWS & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, July 16, 1892.

1179

DAKIN, CRUCKSHANK & CO.
(LIMITED).

DISPENSING CHEMISTS,

WHOLESALE AND MANUFACTURING
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS,

Wine and Spirit Merchants,
&c., &c., &c.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

The Support hitherto given to the late

Firms, will we trust be Continued to us.

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, July 1, 1892.

1161

To-day's Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL.

HARRY STANLEY'S COMIC OPERA
AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.

Patronized by H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
SIR WILLIAM ROBINSON, K.C.M.G.

TO-NIGHT (SATURDAY),

The Splendid 3 Act Comic Opera

THE CHINA MAIL.

Tax delivery of the English Mail was begun at 5.20 p.m.

The Agent of the Canadian Pacific Company informs us that the R. M. S. Empress of Japan, Capt. Lee, arrived at Shanghai at 4 a.m. yesterday, and sailed at 3 p.m., and is expected to reach Hongkong at 9 a.m. on Monday, the 18th. The same Company's steamer Empress of India arrived at Kobe at 6.30 p.m. on 16th inst. and sailed to-day at noon for Yokohama.

The "Stanleys" reported the pantomime of "Bluebird" last night to a rather small audience. The performance was not up to the former standard. To-night the fascinating opera of "Pad Jones" will be put on the boards. The Company have always given a good representation of this opera, and as they are likely to make a better appearance in this than in the pantomime they should draw together a larger audience.

A SHAREHOLDER writes to us in a highly-indignant strain with reference to the scale of commission paid to the General Managers of steamship companies in this Colony. He refers specially to the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., the latest report of which, he says, gives a brilliant example of the consideration shown by general managers for the interests of shareholders. No doubt, from a shareholder's point of view, high commission for management and meager dividends form a sufficient reason for grumbling, but they hardly justify a Shareholder's statement that "the report clearly and conclusively proves that the company has been formed solely to line the pockets of the general managers at the expense of and to the absolute loss of the Shareholders."

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The Ceylon States of June 30 has the following:—From Mr. Steele, *Solexa*, which arrived from Marseilles this morning, an Agent Mr. L. Cambon, who was proceeding thither to take up his duties. We regret, however, to hear that it may be necessary for him to remain here till the next French steamer passes through, in order that he may have the best medical advice and assistance. M. Lucas met with a severe accident on board a few days ago, having had his foot smashed in against the bulkheads, and though the ship's surgeon set the bone as well as he could, the damage done was serious, and M. Lucas called Dr. Rockwood in this morning in consultation. It appears, that after passing Soothe, the *Solexa* experienced very rough weather, the south-west monsoon being very much increased, and that he was unable to get into port. Last evening he was sitting on deck, and, rising from his chair, the steamer gave a sudden lurch which threw him violently against the bulkheads and damaged him as above stated. We hope, under Dr. Rockwood's skill and care, he will soon be all right again.

Not long ago we published a rumour to the effect that the Home Government intended to prohibit the Burmese to import tobacco from Ceylon, but little or no credence was attached to the story, seeing that it first saw the light in the columns of a London evening paper. Information has just reached us, however, which shows that there was a very substantial basis for the report. We learn on very reliable authority that correspondence is now proceeding between the Home Government and the local authorities in regard to the matter, which is part of a great scheme of military reorganization contemplated. It appears that the War Office authorities, in accordance with the recommendation of the Select Committee which recently sat on Army Reform, intend to equate the number of Home and European battalions, and to increase the number of European members of the forces to that of the latter, it is proposed to utilize the several battalions of Guards and withdraw the battalions hitherto stationed in Ceylon, the Straits, and China, replacing them with regiments of Native Infantry from India. The whole question is now under consideration, and will be finally settled within the next few months. It is not, however, intended to withdraw the European Artillery, as skilled Artillerymen are required to man the batteries.—*Times of Ceylon*.

Or late, at Batavia, perjury has largely increased in the courts during the hearing of Mahomedan witnesses in important cases. They are sworn on the Koran, but seek to neutralize its influence by putting a piece of pink silk inside the hand-cloth. Police, men, especially, who, from their official position, have often to bear witness to truth readily have recourse to this device.

CAPTAIN Carpenter of the British ship *Costa Rica* has claimed from the Netherlands Government \$27,000 as damages for his imprisonment in Tercate, and arrest at Macassar during twelve days; the compensation being for himself, crew, and the vessel's owners. The Batavia *Nieuwsblad* says that the Netherlands Government acknowledges the justice of Captain Carpenter's claim, but finds the amount fixed too high.

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THE CHINA MAIL

SCIENTIFIC DREAMS OF THE PAST.

BY ALBERT DE NOUVEL.

Many of the inventions which are the glory of our times were foreseen by certain dreamers, in whose imagination they received a kind of virtual existence. The electric telegraph is foreshadowed by Strada in some wonky verses of his "Promulgation Academica," which were published in Rome in 1617. To him it was a fancy, a simply wish:

"Qui utramque luce scribendi probatu*cantur et diu prospere cito!*

The manner in which he understood the instrument was reproduced by all the students of the time, notably by Jean de Lorraine, "Père Leuretton," in his "Hilaria mathematica," printed in 1624. I quote a passage in which it is mentioned from a French translation published two years later at Pont à Mousson under the title "Variations mathématiques," by an author who signed himself Van Etten:

"There are some who have intimated that absent persons might be able to converse by means of a magnet or some similar stone. For example, Claude being in Paris and John in Rome, if each had a needle rubbed on some stone the proportion of which was such that one of the needles moved in Paris the other would move in Rome; it might be that Claude and John would both have a common alphabet, and that if they had agreed to speak from a distance every hour at 6 o'clock in the evening, saying that the needle should then turn a turn and a half as a signal that it was Claude and no other that wished to tell him that the king is in Paris (*le roy est à Paris*), will move his needle and stop it at L, then at E, and then at R, O, Y, and so on with the others. At the same time, John's needle, acting in correspondence with Claude's, will move and stop at the same letters, so it will be easy for it to write and make understood what the other means." The invention is very nice, "Père Leuretton" remarks, "but I do not believe there is a magnet in the world that has such virtues."

Photography is thus described in the April number, 1602, of the "Courrier Verté" as a "little monthly publication in which novelties were frequently aired": "Capitaine Vesterlock has returned from his voyage to the southern lands which he started on two years and a half ago, by order of the State-General. He tells us among other things that, in passing through a strait below Magellan's, he landed in a country where nature has furnished men with a kind of sponges which hold seads and articulations as our sponges hold liquids. So, when they wish to dispatch a message to a distance, they speak to one of the sponges and then send it to their friends. They, receiving the sponges, take them and gently press out the words that have been spoken into them, and learn by this admirable means all that their correspondents desire them to know."

Cyrano de Bergerac, in his "Histoire comique des Etats et Empires de la Lune," whose first edition is dated as 1650, is still more precise. He relates that the genius that guided him to our satellite gave him for his entertainment some of the books of the country. These books are enclosed in boxes. On opening the box I found inside a concord of metal, something like one of our watches, full of curious springs, and minute machinery. It was really a book, but a wonderful book that has no leaves or letters. The book is to be read, and the like words are no use—only the ears are necessary. When the ear wishes to read he has wings at the machine with its great number of nerves of all kinds, and turns the pointer to the chapter he wishes to hear, when there come out as if from the mouth of a man or of an instrument of music, the distinct and various sounds which serve the great Lunarians as the expression of language." A few pages before this, Cyrano speaks of transparent glasses, that serve for lighting, in which a noce-heating lamp has been placed.

We are next told about microbes: "Figure the universe as a great animal; the stars are worlds as other great animals which serve as worlds to other people like us, our houses, trees, and that we in our turn are like worlds in respect to certain animals still incomparably smaller than we are, as certain worms, fleas, and fish worms; that these are the earth to others still more inappreciable, and that just as we appear, each individual of us, a great world of these little people, it may be also that our flesh and our blood are only a kittle of little animals which maintain themselves, lead us motion by theirs and let themselves be led blindly by the will which serves them as a coachman, lead us in our turn, and produce altogether the action which we call life. Does not the life prove what I am saying? Is the worm that causes it anything but one of these little animals which has deprived itself of circulation, of respiration, and a tyrant of its own?" That blotted out a portion of which you do not know the cause, have to come, either by the corruption of the enemies which these little giants have slain, or by the plague produced by the remnants of the food with which the disturbers have gorged themselves, and left in heaps of dead bodies on the field; because the tyrant, after having driven from around himself his companions which were coexisting with their bodies the pores of cure, has given passage to the humour, which has become corrupt after having been ejected from the sphere of the circulation of our blood. For a further proof of this universal parasitism, you have only to consider how the body runs to the spot where you are wounded. The doctors tell you that it is caused by Providence. Nature, which desires to succor the debilitated parts, which would make us conclude that besides the soul and mind there is in us a third intellectual substance having its functions and organs apart. But for this reason I find it more probable to say that these little animals, feeling themselves attacked, send to their neighbours for aid, and they having come from all around, and the country being incapable of supporting so many people, they die of hunger, or are smothered by the pressure. This mortality takes place when the impulsion is ripe, for the corrupted flesh then becomes insensible, in testimony that the animal has died.

Nowadays the fiscal policy is always a prominent plank in the platform of every politician, yet is it a wise policy on the part of the consumer to place a tax on the articles which do not make but only consume? Suppose, for instance, that the duty on the labour is in great part employed in a country that profited, should be 38 per cent higher than in a free-trade country, to make things equal—but, is it over the case? True protection, like clarity, begins at home, and in these days when the air is laden with microbes, bacteria and other germs of disease, it behoves us to be on guard against the importation of old and new, disease slays its thousand millions, and all because mankind is so apathetic and careless about first signs of approaching sickness. Nouralgia is one of the most positive signs of the approach of some physical affliction, and requires immediate attention, before it has gained a hold upon the system. The "Notes" and "Quarries" can form an idea of what I suffered. I had also chronic indigestion, general languid feelings and a bitter headache to exert myself. The neuralgia was so severe that I have passed the ball all night and the agony was so excruciating that I was almost out of my mind. I tried all sorts of remedies, also galvanic, but nothing did me any good. A friend recommended Clement's Tonic, and I was so miserable and disheartened that I purchased him up by the aid of a Montgolfier and a parachute. He filled two large retorts with

smoke, sealed them hermetically, and fastened them under his arms, the smoke, which tended to rise and could not penetrate the metal, immediately pushed the vessel up, and they carried the man with them. When he had risen to the moon, he took leave of his shipmates, and promptly untied the vessels which had bound air wings to his shoulders, and did such a trick that the ball just reached the last star four miles above the moon. He took leave of his shipmates. The elevation was still great enough for him to have been considerably hurt, if the wind had not inflated the voluminous folds of his robe, and gently sustained him till he set foot on the ground."

In 1760 another dreamer, Tiphaigne de la Roche, published under the name of "Giphantie," an anagram of his name, a curious little work in which photography is described—in the ultimate state to which it has been brought—with the reproduction of the same colours. Tiphaigne supposed himself transported to the abode of the elements, and, in a shift of robes told him: "You know that the rays of light, reduced from different bodies, form a picture and depict those bodies on all smooth surfaces, like the retina of the eye, water and ice. The elementary spirits have endeavoured to fix those transient images; they have composed a very subtle and viscous matter quick in drying and hardening, by means of which a picture is made in a wisp. They wash a piece of cloth with this matter, and present it to the objects which they desire to depict. The first effect of this varnished cloth is that of a mirror, in which one sees all the bodies, near and distant, of which the light can bring the image. The cloth with its wavy coating has the images, which glass cannot do. The mirror represents the objects faithfully to you, but retains none; our clothes represent them not less faithfully, but keep them all. The impression of the images is made the instant the cloth receives them. It is taken away at once, and put in a dark place; an hour later, the coating has dried, and you have a picture, all the more precious because no art can imitate the truthfulness of it, and time cannot damage it in any way. We take from the purest source, the b-dy of light, the colours which painters, extract from different materials, and which time never fails to change. The precision of the design, the variety of the expression, the touch of grace, or lack of it, the gradation of the tints, the rule of perspective, are all abandoned to nature, with a sure course that is never false to itself, traces on our cloths the images which are imposed by her on the eyes, and cause us to question whether what we call realities are not other kinds of phantoms imposed upon our sight, hearing, touch, and all the senses at once. The elementary spirit that went into the substance of the objects, the rule of perspective, with a sure course that is never false to itself, traces on our cloths the images which are imposed by her on the eyes, and cause us to question whether what we call realities are not other kinds of phantoms imposed upon our sight, hearing, touch, and all the senses at once. 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